

341

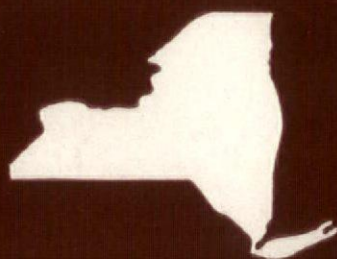
THE AMERICAN
INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

1945 APR -3 PM 3

NEW YORK

Empire State

ARCHITECT



JANUARY - FEBRUARY 1945

VOLUME V

NUMBER I

THE SECRETARY SPEAKS

POSTWAR PAINT

COMMITTEES FOR 1945

AROUND AND ABOUT

PERSONALS

THE HOME SAFETY PROGRAM

V V



Appellate Division, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, N.Y. Slee and Bryson, Architects

... Let the Leaders IN BRONZE AND ALUMINUM FABRICATION help you with your Post-War Plans!

Craftsmanship is a greatly over-used word. But it is the word architects usually associate with General Bronze.

Appreciation of fine craftsmanship motivated the selection of General Bronze windows, doors and architectural metalwork for the stately Supreme Court Building, Appellate Division, Brooklyn, N.Y.—and for many other prominent buildings.

With newly acquired techniques, General Bronze will be able to offer you and your clients newer and even finer windows, doors and architectural metalwork than ever before.

To those architects now planning for tomorrow we have a suggestion—allow us to help you with your detailing. Consult Sweet's or write today for information on General Bronze products and the name of our nearest representative.

*From "Statistical Summary of V-Day Projects" tabulated by F.W. Dodge Corporation

GENERAL BRONZE CORPORATION

34-19 TENTH STREET

LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y.



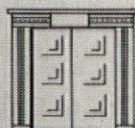
FIVE CONSECUTIVE ARMY-NAVY "E" AWARDS FOR PRODUCTION



WINDOWS



REVOLVING
DOORS



ARCHITECTURAL
METALWORK



TABLETS

STATUARY



Empire State Architect

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

January-February Issue — Vol. V, No. 1

"Entered as second-class matter March 6, 1943 at the Post Office at Buffalo, New York, under the act of March 3, 1879."

Subscription price: 50c per year. Non-Members \$1.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

President.....	Matthew W. Del Gaudio, New York Society 545 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Vice-President.....	Wm. G. Kaelber, Cent. N. Y. Chapter, A.I.A. Rochester Society 311 Alexander St., Rochester 7, N. Y.
Vice-President.....	Frederick G. Frost, Sr., N. Y. Chapter, A.I.A. 144 E. 30th St., New York, N. Y.
Vice-President.....	Ralph E. Winslow, Albany Chapter, A.I.A. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.
Vice-President.....	Raymond Irrera, Queens Society 32-06 Steinway St., Long Island City, N. Y.
Treasurer.....	Maxwell A. Cantor, Brooklyn Society 443 East 5th St., Brooklyn 18, N. Y.
Secretary.....	John T. Briggs, New York Society 101 Park Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.
George A. Boehm.....	Westchester County Society 2 West 45th St., New York, N. Y.
Louis Booth.....	Mid-Hudson Valley Society 52 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Adolph Goldberg.....	Brooklyn Chapter, A.I.A. 164 Montague St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.
Paul F. Jagow.....	Long Island Society 44 Garfield Pl., Lynbrook, N. Y.
James Wm. Kideney.....	Buffalo-Western N. Y. Chapter, A.I.A. 1344 Prudential Building, Buffalo 2, N. Y.
William Tilden Koch.....	Bronx Society 3131 Hull Ave., Bronx 67, N. Y.
William C. Stohldrier.....	Westchester Chapter, A.I.A. Northcourt Building, White Plains, N. Y.
Maurice G. Uslan.....	Staten Island Society 69 Oxford Place, Staten Island, N. Y.
James R. Vedder.....	Syracuse Society S. A. & K. Building, Syracuse 2, N. Y.

Publication Committee

Charles R. Ellis, Chairman
David Crane, Co-Chairman
Ralph Winslow
George A. Boehm
Robert Teichman
William Lescaze
Henry V. Murphy
L. C. Dillenback

Address all communications regarding the State Association to the Secretary, John T. Briggs, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y., all editorial comments to Empire State Architect c/o the Editorial Board, 606 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y., and inquiries regarding advertising to the Publisher.
Publisher — Julian L. Kahle, 21 Clarendon Place, Buffalo 9, New York.

THE HOME SAFETY PROGRAM

The profession and professional organizations have become more interested in Home Safety as judged by recent participation in the programs as sponsored by the New York State Department of Health.

At the recent meeting in New York City of the Home and Farm Safety Advisory Committee of the Division of Public Health Education of the New York State Department of Health, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, President New York State Association of Architects, Mr. Harold R. Sleeper, New York Chapter A.I.A., and Professor D. Kenneth Sargent of Syracuse University spoke briefly on the participation of the profession in the program as now in operation throughout the State.

Prospective home owners are now eager for information concerning the proper approach and procedure to best accomplish their building objective. They are anxious to learn concerning all details of proper design, construction and design for safety. Because of this public interest in home building, several presidents of State organizations, such as Home Bureaus, Federation of Women's Clubs, expressed their desire at this Advisory Committee Meeting to institute State-wide programs concerning Home Design for Safety, planning, design and construction methods. It would seem that our professional organizations should capitalize on this opportunity and enjoy the good publicity which would result. We must not lose sight of the importance of Small House Construction even though we are about to enter a probable period of prosperity which will diminish the importance of Small House Construction in many offices. If we do not seize every opportunity to keep the Small House as desirable business we may experience the same conditions of poor business as we did in the last period of business recession.

To publicize Design for Safety at every opportunity will keep before the public the desirability and importance of professional guidance in small house construction. It will indicate to prospective clients the Architect's interest in their problem. Participation in the State Home Safety Program should pay dividends. Let us not wait for others to give us opportunity to teach Home Safety — let us make them.

D. K. SARGENT

THE TREND

Continuation of declines in publicly owned construction in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains is revealed in the record of contracts awarded during January, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. At the same time it is made known that privately owned nonresidential and heavy engineering construction during the month exceeded that reported in the first month of 1944.

Nonresidential construction in the thirty-seven eastern states, measured by contracts awarded during January, amounted to \$81,614,000 as compared with a total of \$67,908,000 during January of last year. Residential construction declined from a total of \$40,997,000 in January 1944 to \$19,536,000 in January 1945. Total construction volume during the first month of 1944 aggregated \$159,238,000 as compared with \$140,949,000 last month.

In January privately owned nonresidential construction represented 55 per cent of the total, as compared with 14 per cent of the total during the corresponding month of 1944; privately owned residential construction last month represented 79 per cent of the total as compared with 61 per cent in January 1944. In January 1944, heavy engineering construction privately owned amounted to 5 per cent of the total, but last month it represented 15 per cent.

Rather eagerly he speaks, for on December 9, 1944 from the far ends of New York State as well as nearby stations, our Association's bulging Directors, bulging with ideas and animated with enthusiasm arrived and after discussions, appraisal and compromise a meeting of minds resulted at the Architectural League, 115 East 40th Street, New York City. At 10:00 A. M. President Ellis banged the gavel smartly and announced, "The meeting is in session, Gentlemen." Secretary Briggs informed the Chair that the following officers and members were present: Messrs. Boehm, Cantor, Del Gaudio, Ellis, Goldberg, Irrera, Jagow, Kaelber, Kideney, Koch, Lescaze, Strauss, Weinstein, Uslan, Winslow, Teichman and Platt.



John T. Briggs

The Minutes of the last Directors' meeting as officially published in the "Empire State Architect" were accepted.

Upon request of the Chair, Mr. Cantor submitted the Treasurer's Report showing balance on hand December 9, 1944 \$754.37, and requested authorization to pay a bill of \$79.28 for a proposed new cover design for the "E.S.A.," which authorization was voted.

By resolution, the Treasurer was instructed to receive as dues, payment for all registered architects paying dues into constituent organizations. Where dues in constituent organizations have been remitted for members in the armed service, this Association likewise remits their dues.

Reporting for the Budget Committee, Mr. Cantor submitted the following itemized budget for 1945, which was adopted as a guide:

Meeting room rentals and expense.....	\$ 100.00
A.I.A. dues	450.00
President's expense	175.00
Secretary's expense	75.00
Treasurer's expense	75.00
Legislative Committee	700.00
Other committees	100.00
Directors' travelling expenses.....	350.00
Miscellaneous and contingencies.....	75.00
Total.....	\$2,100.00

The Chair then called for the report of the Committee on Education. Chairman James W. Kideney stated,

"The School Buildings and Grounds Division of the State Education Department, with whom this committee has its principal contact, held several regional meetings for the purpose of discussing with the architects various proposed changes in their rules. It was thought at that time that a draft of these proposed changes could be submitted to the committee for its approval in advance of its adoption by the Education Department. For that purpose, authority was secured from the Board to expend the necessary funds for a meeting of the committee. To date this preliminary draft of the proposed changes has not yet been received and the committee has therefore not held the meeting contemplated.

"Dr. Don L. Essex, Director of the Division, informed the Chairman of two matters with regard to the practice of architecture that his Division intended to enforce. The first is one of vital concern to every practicing architect whether or not he engages in the designing of schools under the jurisdiction of the Education Department. The Department, through its counsel, has ruled that a Board of Education has authority to engage an architect for the preliminary work only unless the electors of the district have previously authorized the Board to expend the funds necessary for the working drawings and supervision. This is a definite departure from former practice and contains a number of unpleasant possibilities.

The first of these is that the Division will insist that the architect's contract with the Board contemplate the possible severance of relations upon completion of preliminary drawings. Unless this paragraph is very carefully worded, it means that at that time each architect will find his contract with the Board up for review with the possibility that some other member of the profession will have in the meantime attempted to displace him, and if the proper incentives

are offered by such an architect he will be successful. Your Chairman discussed this matter with Mr. Charles Butler and Mr. Butler immediately sensed the danger of such procedure. It is your Chairman's contention that the Standard Form of Agreement of the American Institute of Architects is sufficiently complete and definite and that no additional paragraph is necessary, and that if the Board of Education finds itself unable to proceed beyond the preliminary plan stage that the contract as now written is adequate to take care of the matter and that the Board and the architect can very easily arrange for the severance of the contract in accordance with its terms. It should be pointed out that the practices adopted by any large group of owners very soon become known to the other interests commonly engaged in the erection of buildings and if there is apparently an advantage to them they will immediately incorporate in their contracts with the architects these same features. Your Chairman suggests therefore with respect to this change, that this Board of Directors today adopt a resolution directing the new administration to enquire further into the existing laws, rules of the Attorney General, and court decisions and attempt to establish the right of a Board of Education to engage the architect for the complete working drawings and specifications without a referendum of the voters. It should be pointed out that, unless this is permitted so that actual proposals may be secured upon the basis of these working drawings, the referendum is held on the basis of the architect's procedure, especially as there is frequently a considerable lapse between the preliminary estimates and the taking of bids during which an active market may change considerably and, due to no incompetence on the part of the architect, make his estimates out of line.

The School Buildings and Grounds Division, further, objects to the practice of numerous architects in preparing certain preliminary work on a contingency basis, i.e., that the architect will agree to perform preliminary work up to a certain point and then if the owner is unable to proceed further, the owner will be under no further obligation to the architect, but if, on the other hand, the project does proceed that the architect performing the preliminary work will be engaged for the proposed building. Their objection to the continuance of such practice is, however, one which we, the architects, should decide for ourselves. If the profession continues to permit the School Buildings and Grounds Division, which is staffed by a Director with a Ph.D. in education, two supervisors with similar background, one engineer who has spent practically all of his professional years in the Department of Public Works, and one architect with some 12 or 15 years' experience subsequent to his graduation from college, none of which was in private practice, we are abandoning the determination of our own practices and we are no longer the architects of our own future.

Without attempting to settle the merits of the question, your Chairman recommends that the Board of Directors instruct the new administration to object to such rules by the School Buildings and Grounds Division and request instead that on any such matters the question be referred to the President of the State Association for his submittal to the membership by appropriate means for the determination of the policy."

Discussion disclosed that the State Education Department functions under: 1. Laws passed by Legislature; 2. Rules formulated by Regents; 3. Rules often transitory set up by the Division. The Association in conference with the Division could within the Laws arrive at an equitable standard contract satisfactory to the Division, the school district, and to the architect. By resolution adopted the new President was directed to instruct the Committee on Education to continue the work of adjustment, to prepare a standard agreement for architects' services and to report to the Board within 4 months.

President Ellis called for the Legislative Committee report whereupon Chairman Del Gaudio submitted the following:

"Because of the impracticability of having the entire Committee meet, this is the report of the Legislative Committee Chairman:

The Legislative Committee was appointed by the President on January 6, 1944. The acting chairman accepted the assignment temporarily until a permanent chairman could be persuaded to take over.

Of the original thirteen men appointed by the President on January 6, 1944, six announced immediately that they could not serve. Substitutions were made but on January 28, 1944, of the thirteen then appointed, four could not serve. On February 4, 1944, other substitutions were made but four of the committee could not serve. Of the thirteen on February 10, 1944, three could not serve and of the thirteen on February 21, 1944, three could not serve. The

committee, therefore, was very much handicapped because of the lack of personnel.

The Committee, as of March 6, 1944, and the number of meetings attended by each, consisted of the following: Alfred Lama, Brooklyn Chapter, 1; James R. Vedder, Syracuse Society, 0; Lucien B. Smith, New York Chapter, 7; H. A. Wander, Buffalo Chapter, 0; Maxwell Cantor, Brooklyn Society, 1; Clarence Damuth, Rochester Society, 0; George B. Hall, Westchester Society, 0; August Lux, Albany Chapter, 1; Benjamin Braunstein, Queens Society, 5; Samuel Hertz, Bronx Society, 6; John T. Briggs, New York Society, 5; Miss Olive Tjaden, Brooklyn Chapter, 2; Charles Rockwell Ellis, President, ex-officio, 0; M. W. Del Gaudio, Chairman, 7.

An attempt was made to obtain a secretary, but without success. A new chairman was not obtainable, as none seemed to care to take over the work. The temporary chairman was obliged to continue as chairman and secretary.

Notices of the activities of the committee were sent out on the following dates: January 24th, 26th and 28th; February 4th, 15th, 21st, 25th; March 6th, 10, 16th and 23rd.

Meetings of the Committee were held: February 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th; March 9th, 16th and 23rd.

Assistance from Mr. Vedder was received through his communicating with the Legislature on the matter of the Civil Service bill.

President Ellis also assisted by his communicating with both houses of the Legislature.

There seemed to be extreme lack of interest on the part of many members of the committee, except for those mentioned above; no communications were received from any of the other committeemen.

Many bills were introduced in Albany, the progress of which was reported to all members of the committee.

Those that were passed were circularized in communication of March 23, 1944.

It is recommended as follows:

1—That a Legislative Committee for the coming year be appointed by the President as soon as possible, to consist of the chairman appointed by him, and the Legislative Committee chairman of each constituent organization.

2—That an appropriation of Seven Hundred (\$700.00) Dollars be set aside for the work of the committee for the coming year.

3—In order to avoid continued controversy with the Civil Service groups, an attempt be made to meet with the leaders in order to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

4—That the Legislative Committee be concerned in matters of state-wide legislation only and that all local matters be the concern of the local legislative committees.

5—Since the Multiple Dwelling Law is proposed to apply to the entire state, that the Legislative Committee offer its services to the committee appointed by the Legislature to re-codify the Multiple Dwelling Law.

6—That committee chairman be appointed as follows:

- 1 for the Metropolitan area
- 1 for the western part of the state
- 1 for the northern and northeastern part of the state

with instructions to have committee meetings within his area frequently enough to discuss matters of legislation which may be of interest."

In discussion of item 3, Mr. Del Gaudio read an eight-point report of a Special Committee of the New York Society of Architects re-affirming the object of the Society, setting forth ways and means whereby the Society and the meetings thereof, may be of value to the members, special reference being made to conduct of meetings, membership, bureaus, and employment of returning service men.

The Professional Practice Committee, through Chairman Platt reported that no complaints had been received during the year.

As Chairman of Public Works Committee, Mr. Platt stated the Committee favored a competition for at least the American Legion War Memorial but had not been able to get the Public Works to do it. The ensuing discussion brought out, as the sense of the meeting (1) that a competition would be desirable for one or two state buildings of average size, and (2) that the Association should establish proper fees for state work because, as there are no recognized standard fees, the state officials now establish what the state will pay for professional services, and often through lack of data, these fees are inadequate for the services the state requires of the architects.

Mr. Kaelber, Chairman of the Architect and Government Relations Committee stated that he had assembled a file of architects and engineers in state employ and would send this material to Association officers.

Chairman Lescaze reported that the Committee on Unification held a meeting on April 12, and made suggestions. The Chair asked Mr. Del Gaudio, the Institute Director on Unification to speak. He stated that by 1947 the twilight zone of State Association membership would cease. Then State Associations would be composed of Charter Institute members only, or they would be unattached to the Institute. He cleared up various matters and a hearty discussion was engaged in by all. The sense of the meeting to this recorder was contained in statements by Mr. Winslow and President Ellis to the effect that the Architects present a united front as a state and that a method of unification within the state be studied thru appropriate means by the incoming administration and be submitted for action at the next meeting of the Board.

Chairman Lescaze of the Nominating Committee, who could not remain for the afternoon session, requested that his report be received at this time, and in due form was received. The Committee suggested a standing Nominating Committee.

The 1945 Slate as submitted: President, Matt W. Del Gaudio; Vice-Presidents: William G. Kaelber, William Lescaze, Ralph E. Windlow, Raymond Irrera; Secretary, John T. Briggs; Treasurer, Maxwell A. Cantor.

It now being 12:50, and all of us quite dry, we recessed for refreshment. State Association affairs discussions continued during lunch, clarifying points which otherwise would have had to be done when we convened at 2:00 P. M.

Chairman Briggs reported for Membership Committee. Its activities had been restricted by disbursement of architects from their usual habitats, and by the absorption of architects in war interests.

Our cooperation with the National Home Safety Program, as reported by Mr. Ellis and Mr. Kideney, was spotted and on the whole ineffectual due to lack of organization, limited and timely supporting data, and professional indifference.

Chairman Irrera, assisted by Mr. Briggs and Mr. Strauss, reported for the Committee on the Executive Secretary. The Committee held meetings in New York and Albany. The Albany meeting was attended by Messrs. Irrera, Winslow, Kideney, Walker, Ellis and Bellev. After the Albany meeting Mr. Ellis was to ascertain the amount of additional funds possible through a \$2.00 per thousand fee assessment on architects doing public work. He found, after consulting State officials, and reported to the Committee that the probable collections from this source would be insufficient to maintain an Executive Secretary. The Committee was of the opinion that the work of the Executive Secretary's office which also included Public Relations should be a planned and continuous programme running consecutively. As funds were not in sight to do this, the Committee felt the Association should wait until they were. A trial period of even a year and then discontinued would hurt the architects' public relations. The \$200.00 which had been paid voluntarily by individual architects toward financing an Executive Secretary was returned to the donors on direction of the President.

The 1945 Convention Committee reported through its Chairman, James Wm. Kideney, as follows:

"Your Committee on the 1945 Convention has held two meetings. We believe that at this time the architectural profession is more interested than ever before in the question of new products and new building techniques. We hope therefore that there will be the largest exhibit of these products and techniques at the '45 Convention that has thus far been held and further that it will be the most profitable.

Your Committee has taken no definite steps as yet and requests the approval of the Board of Directors for the following:

a) The engaging of Edwin Kaelber of Rochester as a convention manager, who will be in charge of and responsible to the Committee for all details of the convention, except the program.

b) An authorization to expend not more than \$100 for postage, stationery, etc., to solicit the manufacturers for exhibits.

It is further understood that except for the aforementioned request for an amount not to exceed \$100 that neither the Convention Committee nor the New York Association of Architects assumes any financial responsibility. If it is found that the manufacturers are receptive to the convention and to the exhibit, they will immediately be circularized again with the floor plan of the 18th floor of the Hotel Statler, where it is proposed to hold the Convention and

Continued on Page 14

Postwar Paint—CANNED GLAMOUR OR ORDINARY PAINT?

by W. A. LUTZ

Technical Director

PRATT & LAMBERT, Inc.

At the beginning of every movie, a familiar message is flashed on the screen in small type: "All characters are purely fictitious; any resemblance to persons now living or dead is purely coincidental." This is the Hollywood way of warning the customer that he is being fooled—but no one warns the reader of postwar forecasts. Astrology and crystal gazing have fallen into disrepute, but postwar forecasts are accepted with confidence and respect.

Our newspapers are filled with enthusiastic and imaginative accounts of the marvels that are to come. Look at the automobile of the future, for example. The Sunday supplement writers visualize plastic automobiles with wings, but leaders in the automobile industry calmly tell us that the postwar car will be nothing but an improved 1942 model.

What then of postwar paints? Will they be as hard as glass, as beautiful as plastic, as durable as porcelain, as fast drying as lacquer, and as easy to apply as melted butter? The answer is no—at least not right away—but we shall have improved paints.

Progress in paint technology has been rapid in recent years. Only 35 years ago there were no synthetic resins. Today there are a dozen types, with literally hundreds of variations of each type. Resin developments have been milestones in paint progress. In 1910 when Bakelite resin appeared its only paint use was to embellish the brass beds which represented fashionable living in that day. Today not only Bakelite, but every other resin, has a multitude of paint uses.

The principal resin types in use before the war included phenolics (Bakelite), maleics, and alkyds. Urea and melamine resins had just been announced, and vinyl and acrylate coatings were too costly for general use. The war quickly changed this. All synthetic resins were suddenly needed for military paints, including even those types that had been little used or were too costly for general use. The vinyl resins, for example, now make lightweight GI raincoats and waterproof paulins for aircraft engines and propellers.

As the war progressed, the paint industry discovered that there were insufficient raw materials to take care of both military demands and civilian needs. The average person has not connected his inability to buy paint of prewar quality with the paint industry's relationship to the chemical industry. Unfortunately paint is made from the same raw materials that make explosives; in wartime bombs and bullets come first. Phthalic anhydride, for instance, is an ingredient in the manufacture of alkyd resin, but it is also used in making a wetting agent for smokeless powder and a mosquito repellent for jungle warfare. Phenol, one of the basic constituents in Bakelite type resins, is an intermediate in the manufacture of explosives.

Time and again during the war the chemical industry has expanded its facilities, yet there has never been enough phenol, or phthalic anhydride, or maleic anhydride, or dozens of other chemicals, to satisfy all demands. Even the new plants now being feverishly pushed to completion will not balance war needs and still leave something for civilians.

But let us view the war-expanded chemical industry from the vantage point of V-day. Its plants are presently capable

of producing far more raw materials than were ever needed in peacetime. The resin industry, likewise swollen by wartime demands, now has more capacity than it needs. These conditions should set the stage for breathtaking developments. Entirely new, better, and cheaper resins ought to crowd the postwar market and open the way to a whole new era of paint progress.

It is only necessary to look back to World War I for an interesting parallel. The vast stores of smokeless powder left from that war, coupled with a huge capacity for producing nitrocellulose, led to the birth of lacquer. Lacquer competition forced the production of other fast-drying finishes and ushered in a period of revolutionary paint developments.

Exactly what do synthetic resins mean in terms of paint, varnish, and enamel? Some resins—such as the alkyds—are complete enamel vehicles or varnishes in themselves; others—like Bakelite—are usually cooked with drying oils to make the so-called oil-base finishes.

Prior to the present war, alkyd resins had won a definite niche in the automobile enamel field, as exemplified by the finish on Ford cars. They had been exploited to a lesser extent in architectural work, where they had gained considerable acceptance in the interior white enamel field.

Only a decade ago, interior enamel was made from drying oils. Then, as now, oil enamel was admired for its beauty but dried slowly and had a tendency to yellow, especially where doors or pictures kept light away from the enamel. The early alkyd enamels had neither of these disadvantages, but they leveled poorly, lacked initial gloss and "body" on the work, and lost gloss quickly.

When alkyds again become available for general use, the architect will be able to specify postwar interior enamels combining the beauty of oil enamel with the drying and color permanency of the early alkyd enamels. In the future, an enamel with a white, delicate blue, or pastel green color will remain white, blue, or green, as the case may be, thus giving lasting satisfaction.

These same advantages will be found in other types of architectural alkyd finishes, such as textured wall finishes and interior varnishes. It will be possible to finish blond and bleached natural woods with water-white varnishes that will remain water white with the passage of time. This will be an obvious advantage in decorating offices, smart shops, and public building lobbies.

The resins used in producing oil-base coatings are expected to yield their share of improved finishes, including harder, faster-drying floor finishes and more economical household enamels.

Does all this emphasis on synthetic resins mean the death knell of everyday house paint and maintenance paint? Formerly the vehicle in these paints was almost pure linseed oil with little or no added resin. In the future they will probably be made on much the same vehicle basis.

On July 1, 1943, the paint industry received one of its major setbacks, for on that day FPB enacted Order M-332, fixing definite limitations on the oil content of most civilian paints. The oil content of house paint, for example,

was set at 3.75 pounds of oil per gallon of paint. Previously, house paints averaged 5 pounds of oil per gallon of paint. While reasonably satisfactory paints can be made with the reduced oil content specified by Order M-332, such paints lack the easy brushing characteristics and initial gloss of previous high grade house paints. The durability of the reduced oil content paints is as yet unknown, for insufficient time has elapsed to tell the story.

Hence the first postwar change in house and maintenance paints will probably be in the direction of oil enrichment. Improvements beyond this will hinge on pigment and vehicle developments now pending.

The history of white house paint in recent years has been written in terms of pigment changes. For generations ready-mixed paint was judged on the basis of its white lead content. In the decade preceding the war this traditional measuring stick began to lose status. Gradually the lead content of ready-mixed house paint began to shrink, and as it did so, titanium dioxide content increased.

Each increase in titanium dioxide was accompanied by progressively better whiteness, hiding, and self-cleaning properties. Now there is some evidence that self-cleaning features may have been carried to excess. Self-cleaning is attained by making a paint chalk rapidly and easily. Too much chalking can weaken a paint film and cause cracking. Cracking is a type of failure that means repainting difficulties, for an expensive burn-off job is usually the only remedy. After the war the pendulum will probably swing the other way, with emphasis on gloss retention rather than on easy chalking. Even now, many people prefer a paint that remains shiny and "new" looking to one that dulls down, even though the latter remains whiter.

The principal oil used in paint making is linseed oil, but during the past 25 or 30 years tung oil has shared the limelight. Tung oil, imported from the Orient, has been the constituent in modern spar varnishes, floor finishes, and quick-drying enamels that has made them fast drying, serviceable, and water resistant. Economic factors and shipping uncertainties have always made tung oil a bothersome commodity, but war in the Orient ended the uncertainty—it was simply no longer obtainable. The small trickle of tung oil produced by our own Gulf States has never been a real factor in paint making.

During the war, multitudinous tung oil substitutes have been developed by American chemists through various treatments of commoner vegetable oils. So far these treated oils have been restricted almost solely to military uses. Whether they survive the war will depend largely on economic factors. Tung oil at its present controlled price of about 40 cents per pound is an unattractive commodity that is being passed by in favor of treated oils. However, if the postwar price of tung oil dropped to 12 cents per pound, no paint manufacturer could afford to ignore it. Tung oil works enough better in the varnish kettle to offset any trifling cost differential between it and treated oil.

The important conclusion to draw from this is that fast-drying, water-resistant, durable finishes can be produced in the future no matter what happens to tung oil. Once and for all, America's paint industry is independent of Oriental wars and price squeezes.

No discussion on architectural finishes would be complete without commenting on water-thinned paints (or resin emulsion paints, as they are more commonly known today). These products have been enormously popular during the war when householders have been forced to do their own decorating. Thus far, resin emulsion finishes

have been limited to the flat wall paint field, but there is no reason why water-thinned gloss enamels and even varnishes cannot be produced.

Contrary to popular opinion, resin emulsion paints are not really cheap paints, for they contain a negligible amount of water. They are highly complex compositions requiring very careful factory manipulation. The advantage of water thinning is obvious, but the easy working, positive drying, and solid hiding claimed for such paints can be duplicated in oil paint. Oil paint is far less sensitive to storage conditions than resin emulsion paint and is more serviceable. Resin emulsion paint does not have a painty odor, but some resin emulsion paints have a distinctly objectionable odor. In the final analysis, the consumer buys beauty and performance when he paints. It doesn't really matter whether he applies the paint by thinning it with water or turpentine, for both thinners evaporate into the air. What does matter is which type of paint will give better serviceability in the long run.

Two paint developments have captured public interest during the war: camouflage paint and luminous paint. Will these developments affect postwar painting?

In the last war camouflage paint was just ordinary paint which matched the color of the earth or foliage around the camouflaged object. In this war, aerial photography using infra-red film will easily detect the difference between natural vegetation and ordinary painted substitutes. Extensive pigment studies have resulted in the development of camouflage paints with exactly the same infra-red reflectance as natural objects.

Infra-red reflectance means heat reflection. If these paints reflect heat, why not use them as house paints and thus enjoy greater summer comfort? Unfortunately summer comfort is much more dependent upon humidity control and air circulation than on a trifling decrease in temperature. It seems unlikely, therefore, that infra-red paints will have any practical application as house paints.

However, a few degrees temperature rise is important in gasoline and oil storage tanks. Evaporation losses caused by the sun's heat have heretofore been minimized by painting the tanks in light colors. With high infra-red reflecting paints, it should be possible to paint tank farms in attractive colors and at the same time reduce evaporation losses.

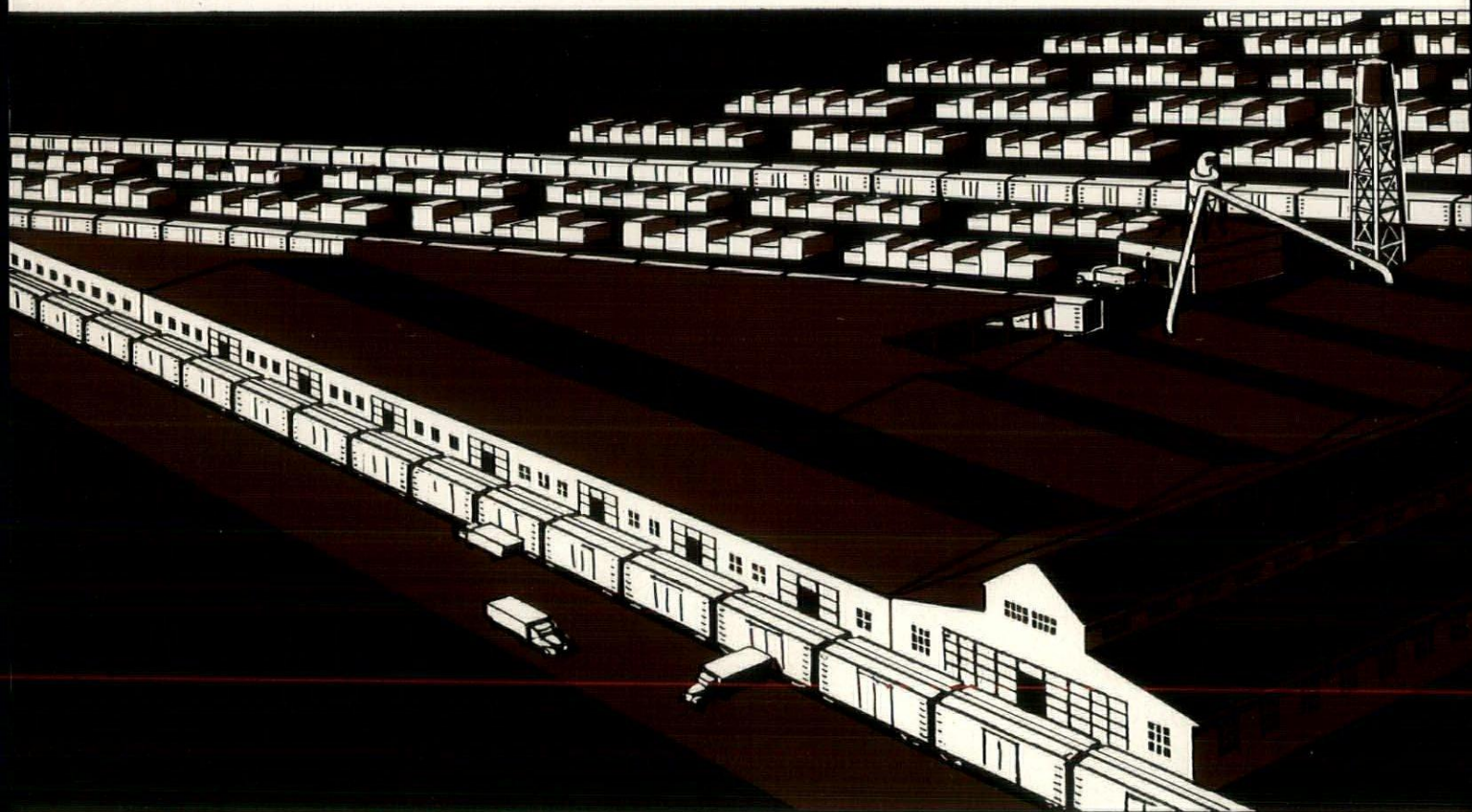
Camouflage paints may have an indirect effect on postwar painting. For military security camouflage paint, like everything else about a soldier's equipment, is dull in luster and drab in color. Many decorators and stylists believe that all this dullness will popularize vivid colors and shiny paint after the war.

Luminous paint was rediscovered during the early days of the war as a solution to safety problems resulting from blackouts. Wartime military applications include airplane instrument panels, ship equipment, and traffic lines in the passageways of blacked-out ships. Luminous paint had limited prewar uses in the novelty and theatrical fields. It seems likely that it will be relegated to similar uses after the war, although the marking of darkened theatre aisles by this means would be a desirable new application.

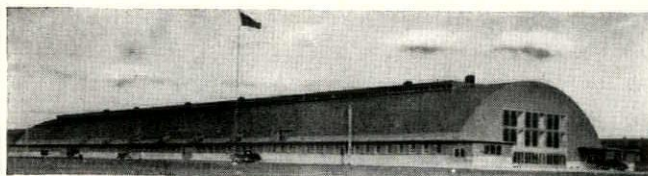
In the postwar period there will be improvements in all types of protective coatings, but developments will probably be orderly rather than spectacular or glamorous. The only certainty about postwar paint is that it will be different.

Largest PREFABRICATION

BROOKLYN • NEW YORK • PEMBERTON • WASHINGTON



U. S. Gov't Army Postal Concent. Center, L. I. City, N. Y.
Alfred Hopkins & Associates, N. Y. Architect-Engineers



620 ft. Drill Hall, one of seven at Sampson, New York
Shreve, Lamb & Harmon, New York, Architect-Engineers

OVER \$200,000,000 CONSTRUCTION IN 3 YEARS

Having completed in excess of 150 War Projects for the Army, Navy and various Government Agencies, The John A. Johnson Contracting Corp. and its prefabrication subsidiary, The Pemberton Lumber & Millwork Corp., have learned by widely varied experience the value of *flexibility* in adapting Mills and Site Plants to meet seemingly impossible completion schedules.

On the high-speed U. S. Government Army Postal Concentration Center in Long Island City, erected in 72 days to handle Army mail for 11 fighting fronts, 160 ft. trusses complete with monitors and columns were among the most vital site-prefabricated units for this world's largest concrete block and tile structure.

At the Sampson Naval Training Station several site-prefabrication plants, as well as The Pemberton Mill, supplied thousands of units for this high-speed \$52,000,000.00 Navy Project.

MORE THAN 20,000 PREFABRICATED STRUCTURES

In the past three years the Johnson Organization and The Pemberton Mill have turned out over 20,000 prefabricated buildings, including huge structures over 600 feet long as

JOHN A. JOHNSON

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

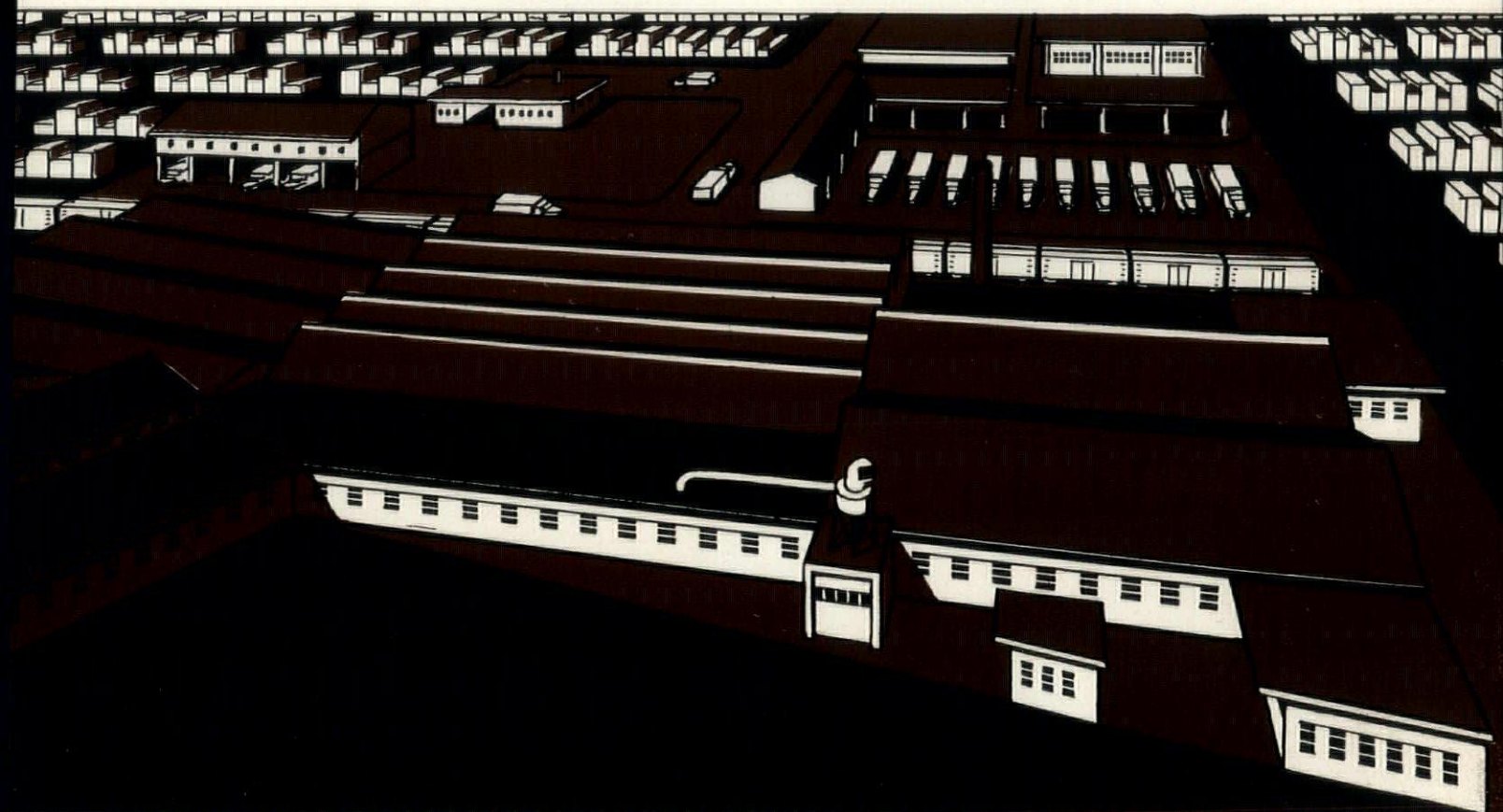
Brooklyn, N. Y., Washington, D. C., Pemberton, N. J., Atlanta, Ga.

UNITS OF THE JOHNSON ORGANIZATION:

John A. Johnson & Sons, Inc. • Pemberton Lumber & Millwork Corp. (Prefabrication Organization)

FACILITIES in the East...

ATLANTA • AND AFFILIATED PLANTS



well as more than 15,000 dwelling units to house government employees, war workers and others. Entire communities, housing up to 60,000 persons, and complete with utilities and facilities, have been included among Johnson-constructed projects.

Prefabrication plant facilities, in order to contribute the maximum to the Government's huge construction program, must be adequate for high-speed and *extremely flexible*.

ENORMOUS FOREIGN HOUSING REQUIREMENTS

To meet the vital need of the foreign fighting fronts for essential housing and other prefabricated units, The Pemberton Lumber & Millwork Corp. is now making the seventh addition to its already large facilities, more than doubling plant production.

Three railroad sidings, a fleet of 122 trucks and trailers, over 100 acres of storage, lumber yard and manufacturing facilities, and a background in house fabrication that goes back nearly 50 years are factors which have enabled The Johnson Organizations and The Pemberton Mill to become the leading prefabrication organization in the East.

LARGE PROJECTS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

We are equipped to build or are now building industrial plants, hospitals, college and school buildings, large scale housing (domestic and foreign), demountable barracks and commercial structures of all types, and will be interested in submitting proposals on projects from \$100,000.00 to \$50,000,000.00.

PEMBERTON LUMBER & MILLWORK CORP.

Send for brochure "Looking Into the Future" or "Prefabricated Demountable Industrial Buildings and Low-Cost Homes."

CONTRACTING CORP.

"A FIRM FOUNDATION SINCE 1896"

Headquarters: 270 Forty-first St., Brooklyn 32, N. Y.



COMMITTEES FOR 1945

The following have been appointed to serve on the various Committees. It is requested that any person not able to serve on the Committee to which he has been appointed, notify the President at once. Unless his refusal is received within 10 days after the receipt of the E.S.A. within which this notice is published, it will be assumed that the Committeeman has accepted his assignment.

M. W. DEL GAUDIO,
President

Committee on Legislation

Maxwell A. Cantor, Chairman.....443 E. 5th St., Brooklyn 18
Alfred A. Lama, Co-Chairman.....383 Pearl St., Brooklyn
John T. Briggs, Secretary.....101 Park Ave., New York City
James R. Vedder.....131 Robineau Rd., Syracuse
Morton G. Wolfe.....1377 Main St., Buffalo
Clarence A. Damuth.....311 Alexander Ave., Rochester
Benjamin Braunstein.....163-18 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica
Samuel Hertz.....103 Park Ave., New York City
George A. Boehm.....2 West 45th St., New York City
Lucien B. Smith.....125 East 72nd St., New York City
Joseph Levy, Jr.....153 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn
August Lux.....6 Elmwood St., Albany
Paul F. Jagow.....44 Garfield Pl., Lynbrook
William G. Kaelber.....311 Alexander St., Rochester
Irving M. Fenichel.....724 5th Ave., New York City
Matthew W. Del Gaudio, President, Ex-officio
545 5th Ave., New York City

Committee on Publications

Charles R. Ellis, Chairman.....606 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse
David Crane, Co-Chairman.....232 Delaware Ave., Buffalo
Ralph Winslow.....Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy
George A. Boehm.....2 West 45th St., New York City
Robert Teichman.....50 Broad St., New York City
William Lescaze.....211 East 48th St., New York City
Henry V. Murphy.....1 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn

Committee for Revision of Constitution and By-Laws

Ralph E. Winslow, Chairman
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy
Arthur Holden.....570 Lexington Ave., New York City
Sidney L. Strauss

Grand Central Terminal, New York City 17
James W. Kideney.....1344 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo 2
Charles R. Ellis.....606 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse 2

Committee on Professional Practice

Charles C. Platt, Chairman.....101 Park Ave., New York 17
William Kaelber.....311 Alexander St., Rochester
Kenneth Reynolds.....100 State St., Albany
Merton E. Granger
O.C.S. Bank Bldg., 101 S. Salina St., Syracuse 2

Committee on the Architect and Governmental Relations

William G. Kaelber, Chairman
311 Alexander St., Rochester
James S. Whitman.....73 Delaware Rd., Buffalo
Giles Y. van der Bogert.....100 State St., Albany
Ralph Walker.....101 Park Ave., New York City
Alfred A. Lama.....383 Pearl St., Brooklyn
James Vedder.....131 Robineau Rd., Syracuse
Simeon Heller.....135-34 Roosevelt Ave., Flushing
William Cain.....2694 Briggs Ave., New York City
Robert Teichman.....50 Broad St., New York City
Paul F. Jagow.....44 Garfield Pl., Lynbrook

Unification

William Lescaze, Chairman.....211 East 48th St., New York
August Lux.....6 Elmwood St., Albany
George B. Cummings.....99 Collier St., Binghamton

Maurice Uslan.....48 Crescent Ave., New Brighton
Adolph Goldberg.....164 Montague St., Brooklyn
Raymond J. Martin.....16 East 50th St., New York City
Guerino Salerni.....25-62 14th St., Astoria
Harry Halverson.....280 Wall St., Kingston
Charles R. Ellis.....606 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse 2
Paul F. Jagow.....44 Garfield Pl., Lynbrook 7
Leonard A. Waasdorp.....311 Alexander St., Rochester
O. J. Gette.....274 Madison Ave., New York City
G. Morton Wolf.....1377 Main St., Buffalo
William Cain.....375 East Fordham Rd., New York City
Leo V. Berger.....Brooklyn 2
Sidney A. Strauss

Grand Central Terminal, New York City 17

Committee on Public Works (Including Postwar Planning)

Ralph Walker, Chairman.....101 Park Ave., New York City
Charles C. Platt, Co-Chairman

101 Park Ave., New York City 17
William G. Kaelber.....311 Alexander St., Rochester
Harry A. King.....300 Dennison Bldg., Syracuse
James W. Kideney.....1344 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo 2
Kenneth Reynolds.....100 State St., Albany
Louis E. Jallade.....597 5th Ave., New York City
Ralph M. Rice.....420 Lexington Ave., New York City
Samuel L. Malkind.....105 Court St., Brooklyn
Samuel A. Kessler.....118 East 28th St., New York City
Louis Levine.....11 West Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon
Carl Wuest.....3202 Grand Ave., Long Island City

Committee on Education

James W. Kideney, Chairman
1344 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo 2
Ralph E. Winslow.....Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy
Walter H. Kilham, Jr.....229 East 48th St., New York City
George B. Cummings.....99 Collier St., Binghamton
Joseph Mathieu.....16 Court St., Brooklyn

Committee on Public Relations (and Publicity)

Kenneth Reid, Chairman
330 West 42nd St., New York City
L. C. Dillenback.....Syracuse University, Syracuse
Giles Y. van der Bogert.....100 State St., Albany
James S. Whitman.....17 Court St., Buffalo
William J. Minogue.....17 East 42nd St., New York
Benjamin H. Whinston.....465 Lexington Ave., New York
Martyn H. Weinstein.....93 Court St., Brooklyn
Conway Todd.....31 Gibbs St., Rochester
Charles S. Keefe.....258 Lucas Turnpike, Kingston
Raymond Irrera.....32-06 Steinway St., Long Island City
Horace Hatten.....96 Park Ave., Rochester
Chester A. Cole.....7484 Amboy Rd., Tottenville
W. C. Strohdrier.....Peoples Bank Bldg., White Plains
George A. Boehm.....2 West 45th St., New York City

Convention Committee

James W. Kideney, Chairman
1344 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo 2
Karl G. Schmill, Vice-Chairman
1342 Prudential Bldg, Buffalo
G. Morton Wolf.....1377 Main St., Buffalo
James S. Whitman.....17 Court St., Buffalo
Will A. Cannon.....2637 Main St., Niagara Falls
Robert A. Hill.....132 Shoshone Ave., Buffalo
Charles Erwin Thiele.....Buffalo
R. Maxwell James.....1 Niagara Sq., Buffalo
George Smith.....920 Amherst St., Buffalo
S. Harold Fenno.....251 Fayette Ave., Kenmore

Membership Committee

John T. Briggs, Chairman.....101 Park Ave., New York
 Sterling M. Palm.....703 Fifth St., Baraboo, Wis.
 Earl Martin.....187 Niagara St., Buffalo
 Paul B. Sweeny.....131 Garfield Ave., Syracuse
 Walter H. Cassebeer.....84 Exchange St., Rochester
 Louis Booth.....54 Market St., Poughkeepsie
 J. Russel White.....109 State St., Albany
 Wm. L. Bottomley.....545 5th Ave., New York City
 Robert T. Bickford.....215 W. Water St., Elmira
 Otto W. Kritz.....56 Bay St., St. George
 Harry L. Yakel.....1754 Albany St., Brooklyn
 Alfred A. Lama.....383 Pearl St., Brooklyn
 Kenneth K. Stowell.....44 Woodland Ave., Bronxville
 Charles Dewey.....78 Sunnyside Ave., Pleasantville
 Walter D. Spelman.....219 Lakeview Ave., Rockville Centre
 Anthony M. DeRose.....370 East 149th St., New York City

Nominating Committee

James W. Kideney, Chairman
 1344 Prudential Bldg., Buffalo 2
 Charles R. Ellis.....606 City Bank Bldg., Syracuse
 Adolph Goldberg.....164 Montague St., Brooklyn
 Kenneth K. Stowell.....44 Woodland Ave., Bronxville
 Robert Teichman.....50 Broad St., New York City
 Ralph E. Winslow.....Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy
 Arthur C. Holden.....570 Lexington Ave., New York City

Budget Committee

Adolph Goldberg, Chairman.....164 Montague St., Brooklyn
 Maxwell A. Cantor.....443 East 5th St., Brooklyn
 Wm. Kaelber.....311 Alexander St., Rochester

Credentials Committee

Robert Teichman, Chairman.....50 Broad St., New York City
 John T. Briggs.....101 Park Ave., New York City
 George A. Boehm.....2 West 45th Street, New York City

FARRAR & TREFTS, Inc.

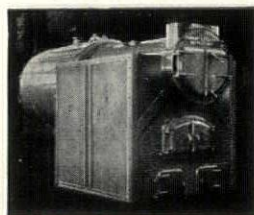
20 Milburn Street
 Buffalo 12, New York



TRADE MARK



Bison Compact Boiler



Bison Two-Pass Boiler

BISON BOILERS

For Heat and Power

Designed to produce maximum steam output in
 shortest time at minimum operating costs.

X-RAY • CLASS I WELDING TANKS
 PRESSURE VESSELS • API-ASME • ASME CODE
 QUALITY BOILERS TO GIVE QUALITY SERVICE

TIMELY SERVICES

- Blue print and photo copy service
- Prints enlarged and reduced
- Drawing Materials
- Reproductions of blue prints and tracings



BUFFALO

BUFFALO BLUE PRINT CO.

L. J. Marquis, Jr., Owner-Manager

Phone CL. 0370 35 Court Street

COMMERCIAL BLUE PRINT CO.

Geo. G. Merry

Phone CL. 0815 White Building

SULLIVAN-McKEEGAN CO., INC.

R. K. McKeegan

Phone CL. 4400 739 Main Street

WILDER PHOTO COPY CO.

George Burns

Phone WA. 5611 23 E. Huron Street

ROCHESTER

CITY BLUE PRINT CO.

W. F. Schock

Phone Stone 6480 Six Atlas Street

H. H. SULLIVAN, INC.

William W. Schwan, Mgr.

Phone Stone 550 67 South Avenue

SYRACUSE

H. H. SULLIVAN, INC.

R. C. Howard

Phone 3-8159 213 E. Genesee Street

SYRACUSE BLUE PRINT COMPANY

A. B. Nye, Prop.

Phone 2-4714 427 E. Jefferson Street

AROUND and ABOUT

DESIGN PRIZES RENEWED

Central New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects, at its Winter meeting in Syracuse January 27, 1945, voted unanimously to renew its yearly prize of \$25.00 to two students for general excellence in design, one prize going to the Department of Architecture at Syracuse University, and the other to the Department of Architecture at Cornell University.

The manner of selection is optional with the respective institution. However, at Syracuse University the award is made on a freshman problem, thereby stimulating competition in the formative year of study where few prizes are available.

SYRACUSE ARCHITECT HEADS CODE REVISION COMMITTEE

Harry A. King, Junior member of the firm of King & King, Architect, 300 Denison Building, Syracuse, New York, has been designated Chairman of a General Committee of thirteen for revision of the Building Code of the City of Syracuse.

In addition to Mr. King two other Syracuse architects are members of the General Committee, and fifteen of the seventeen sub-committees have a Syracuse architect as chairman or member of the committee. One member of the General Committee is likewise a member of each sub-committee.

A worthwhile example of Architects' participation in a civic activity.

SNOW

Speaking of those intricate, lacy crystals so often magnified and photographed to display their beautiful formation . . . individually they may exemplify Nature's ability to create beyond the power of human hand . . . collectively they are a joy to the teen age and winter sports enthusiasts . . . but in mass formation or travelling with a 40 mile gale, they are a menace to transportation, an obstruction of schedules, wrecker of cars, disrupter of dispositions, producer of cold dinners, and incentive to bracers.

The much heralded blizzard of '88, long the "opening gun" of many an old timer's conversation, has no priority on the conditions which have prevailed in northern, western and central New York State during December, 1944 and January, 1945.

FLAKES FROM THE STORM

MAIL . . . Telephone and lighting poles supporting letterboxes have settled so badly that one now has to reach down instead of up to post a letter.

NEW YORKER TO UPSTATER

New Yorker: How's the snow up there?

Upstater: White and 6 feet deep.

New Yorker: How do you get around?

Upstater: Wade.

New Yorker: How are the roads?

Upstater: All right, when you get down to them.

GARAGES . . . Snowbank garages are now the rule rather than the exception — any place inside the sidewalk.

65° . . . This 65° allowable emergency temperature is exciting the architects to greater activity. It is too cold to sit in comfort!

DEPTH . . . I heard one Architect say that he knew of a young lady from Ohio, who while snowshoeing in Central New York tripped on the insulators on a cross arm on a telephone pole.

HEARD ON A BUS . . . "Cheer up, July 4th ahead of us, and then comes Fall."

GAS SITUATION . . . Jack: How's your coal holding out?

Tim: Have about three bushels left.

Jack: If you run out, come over — I got gas.

DEFINITIONS

A CANAL is a shovel width passage from the front door to the highway. Something to be shoveled each morning and evening.

A FRIEZE is a condition caused by a shortage of fuel.

A DRIFT, the next thing to a void.

A FLURRY . . . 8" of fresh snow.

A REDFIELD THAW . . . Two feet of new snow.

ICE . . . A crystalized cornice ornamentation.

VIKING AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, Inc.

317 SIDWAY BUILDING

Tel., Lafayette 8450

Buffalo, New York

Consulting us when you are designing a building, will bring dividends through reduced insurance costs to your client.

M. B. SPOLL
President

HERMAN ULMER
Vice-President

THE FETCH COMPANY, Inc.

DISTRIBUTORS

ACOUSTICAL PRODUCTS

Acoustical Correction

Noise Reduction

Industrial Quieting

Commercial Interiors

Our Telephone Numbers:

BUFFALO OFFICE
HU. 8760

SYRACUSE OFFICE
5-7317

ROCHESTER OFFICE
MAIN 6406

PERSONALS

WALKER S. LEE

Superintendent of the Rochester Bureau of Buildings, President of the Building Officials Conference of America, and member of the Basic Code Committee, addressed the Winter meeting of the Central New York Chapter, A.I.A. on the very timely subject "The Value of Standard Building Codes."



Walker S. Lee

There were building codes with penalties in the Egyptian period. The Romans introduced fire walls in multi-story frame buildings. London followed with modifications. A far cry from our modern volumes of "Do's and Don't's" but sufficient for the civilizations which they served.

S. ELMER CHAMBERS

Graduate of Middletown, N. Y., High School, Student Department of Architecture Syracuse University, fifteen years in the office of King & King, Architects, two and one-half years with the Farm Security Administration of the U. S. Government as Associate Architect in charge of eleven eastern states, has lately been appointed Superintendent of Building for the City of Syracuse.

Most recently he has become a member of the Building Officials Conference of America, and has just been appointed a member of the Basic Code Committee.

WAASDORP RE-ELECTED



Leonard A. Waasdorp

Leonard A. Waasdorp of the firm of Kaelber & Waasdorp, Rochester, New York, was re-elected president of the Central New York Chapter A.I.A. for the current year at the Winter meeting of the Chapter held in Syracuse January 27th, 1945.

Other officers re-elected were Vice-president Lemuel D. Dillenback, Director of the Department of Architecture Syracuse University; Secretary, Charles William Eldridge, Rochester, New York; Treasurer,

Walter M. Nugent of Rochester. Merton E. Granger, Syracuse, was elected Director for three years.

During the past year, through the untiring efforts of President Waasdorp and his Membership Committee, 34 new members have been received in the Chapter making the present membership 103 — three more than the goal of one hundred set February, 1944.

The Spring meeting of the Chapter will be held in Rochester in April.

MERTON E. GRANGER

President of the Syracuse Society of Architects, and a former Director of the New York State Association of Architects, has recently moved his office to larger quarters in the Onondaga County Savings Bank Building, 101 S. Salina Street, Syracuse, New York.



Merton E. Granger



W. DEXTER EDGARTON

For three years past with the U. S. Engineers, has again resumed practice at his Prewar office, 201 Herald Building, Syracuse, New York. Associated with him is his brother H. Vincent Edgerton, Professional Engineer.

WOLFE HEADS CHAPTER



G. Morton Wolfe

G. Morton Wolfe has been elected president of the Buffalo-Western New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects. Other officers for 1945 are Raymond Freeburg, Jamestown, vice-president; James S. Whitman and Alfred G. Baschnagel, directors, and Earl Martin, secretary-treasurer, the last re-elected. James W. Kideney has been named representative to the New York State Association of Architects.

KAELEBER TAKES TO THE AIR

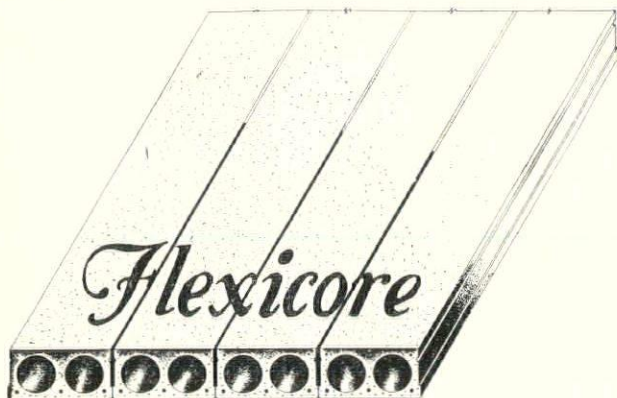
William G. Kaelber, F.A.I.A., Senior member of the firm of Kaelber & Waasdorp, Rochester, N. Y., has been listed as a participant on a twenty weeks program on subjects of civic interest, sponsored by the Rochester Junior Chamber of Commerce, at 9:30 Tuesday evenings over station WHEC.

City planning, property depreciation, assessed valuation, taxation and debt limits will highlight the series.

"Bill" is sure to offer sound constructive criticism, and what he will say of Rochester is applicable to most cities of the state outside of greater New York.



William G. Kaelber



FLOOR AND ROOF SLABS
only system incorporating:
FINISHED CEILING—JOISTS—SUB-FLOOR
in one unit
PRESTRESSED STEEL REINFORCEMENT
Longspan

For use in industrial, commercial and residential construction

Light Weight Cellular Construction Reduces Sound and Heat Loss

ANCHOR CONCRETE PRODUCTS, Inc.
1375 William Street Buffalo, N. Y.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★
4 BASIC
ADVANTAGES
IN
REVOLVING
DOORS

Revolving Doors save up to 25% on heating and cooling costs . . . Revolving Doors permit use of valuable space near the entrance . . . Revolving Doors bar drafts, dirt and noise . . . Revolving Doors operate easily in high winds. Investigate the many advantages Revolving Doors can offer your clients. Write for Free Data Folder.



★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Continued from Page 5

requested to subscribe for exhibits and return with the subscription a down payment of probably 10% of this rental. These checks will be held in escrow until it is definite that circumstances permit the convention. Should the war in Europe take an unfortunate turn and prevent the convention this year, then these deposits will be returned to the manufacturers and the State Association will have lost between \$50 and \$100. It seems more likely, however, that the return from the convention this year will vastly exceed that of the last two.

If authorized, the arrangement of the Convention Committee with Mr. Kaelber will be on the same basis as were the very successful Rochester and Syracuse conventions."

Tentative date sometime in October, 1945. An appropriation of \$100 was authorized for use of the Committee. They are to continue in office.

The next subject was our magazine the "Empire State Architect". President Ellis read an estimated statement from Publisher Kahle for six issues during 1944, showing a small profit to the Association.

By resolution the incoming administration was ordered to appoint a committee whose duty it would be to review and to study the entire subject of the Empire State Architect so that it may serve all architects of this state most effectively. Four main topics were suggested: 1. Its finances and our contract with publisher, Mr. Kahle; 2. Policy—Editorial and advertising; 3. Frequent, definite, and recurring dates of publication; 4. Smart cover and format.

The Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws, Chairman Winslow reported by reading and distributing a new proposed governing statute. Briefly, the proposed By-Laws are as follows:

Name: New York State Association of Architects.

Object: This Association is an educational and scientific professional society, the objects of which are to develop and maintain high professional standards in the practice of architecture; to aid in the advancement of knowledge and skill in the sciences and arts related to the profession of architecture and the building industry; to promote public understanding and the appreciation of the art of building; to collaborate with other organizations, particularly the American Institute of Architects, in undertakings which will increase the value of the profession of architecture to society; and to represent and act for the profession of architecture within the State of New York.

Members: Two kinds, Corporate and Associate.

Qualifications: Corporate member, current R.A.

Election: By Board of Directors.

Dues: \$3 year for Institute members, \$4 for others.

Associate members: Draftsmen, etc.; R.A. not a principle; students of architecture; dues—\$1.00 year, except students who are free.

Subsidiary Organizations: Called sections; for example, New York State Association of Architects, Buffalo Section.

Duties: Act for and represent Association.

Membership: Corporate Members within Section.

Dues to members, none, proportionate allotment from parent organization.

Meetings of Association: An annual convention and special meetings as required.

Nominations for Officers and Directors from floor of convention. Election by secret ballot.

Directors: 15 and each Section shall have a Sectional Director. The president and the first and second vice-presidents, the secretary and treasurer shall be directors. Directors 1 year, Sectional Directors 3 years, Two consecutive term limit.

The Board shall manage, establish and follow policy; rules supplementing by-laws. It shall meet in December prior to convention, and within 10 days following the adjournment of convention. Quorum 8 members; decisions by majority vote except it shall require an affirmative vote of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the Board to adopt, amend, suspend, or rescind rules or regulations supplementing the by-laws; to issue, suspend or withdraw the charter of a section or terminate the membership of an Association member; to inflict a penalty for unprofessional conduct; to fix admission fees; to charge, extend or remit any annual dues; to adopt a general budget; to grant and establish a financial obligation or liability in excess of the appropriation fixed in the general budget; to accept any gift, bequest, or devise, to purchase, sell, lease, or hypothecate any real property or to recommend the purchase, sale, lease or hypothecation thereof, or to act on any matter whereon such two-thirds vote is required by these by-laws.

These bits are just a taste, you should read, and suggest changes or approve complete document. It will be discussed at your society or chapter meeting held for that purpose. The Committee wishes your thoughts and suggestions. Each director is required to return his copy annotated, for study by all directors before March 1, 1945, so that the final by-laws may be composed. The Board is directed by resolution to then submit the by-laws to the Institute for their comment. Mr. Winslow was given a vote of thanks.

The next item on the agenda was the election of 1945 officers. Secretary Briggs read the nominating Committee's report again. Upon the call for other nominations Mr. Boehm upon instructions from his Chapter nominated first Mr. Ellis, who having served two terms felt he should decline, and then Mr. Kaelber, who thru Mr. Kideney declined because of his previous extensive public work. Mr. Del Gaudio, the nominee for president, stated that if elected his commitment and heart were in Unification first, and second that he was going to ask for the cooperation of all members in executing the work of the Association; third he would serve only until the 1945 Association Convention; fourth, he felt that our magazine needed revitalizing, (although the last copy, as we all agreed, was more what E.S.A. should be). After a poll of the Directors for 1945 it was decided to place the new director for the New York Chapter among the vice-presidents, in place of the one nominated; hence, Mr. Frost, Sr., replaced Mr. Lescaze. The following slate was duly elected to serve for 1945. President Matthew W. Del Gaudio; Vice-Presidents, Fred G. Frost, Sr., William G. Kaelber, Raymond Irrera, and Ralph E. Winslow; Secretary, John T. Briggs; Treasurer, Maxwell A. Cantor.

First under "New Business" and President Del Gaudio was a vote of thanks, sincere and heartfelt to the past administration.

Next was a resolution endorsing the work of the Institute Unification Committee and Director Matt Del Gaudio for their work, particularly in New York State. Mr. Del Gaudio received permission to ask the Institute to accept a lump sum of \$200 as covering our total dues to them in 1945, to simplify the confused bookkeeping during this transitional unification period.

The necessary bank resolutions, authorizing signatures were adopted. The Legislative Index service, \$135.00, was authorized and immediate purchase ordered. Various letters were read and ordered referred to appropriate committees, when appointed. And at 5 P. M. a tired but glowing collection of Directors and guests adjourned.

President Del Gaudio's policy for 1945 will be a progressive one. Assist him to accomplish it. If you have a policy you think should be added, outline it to him. It will be included. In one short sentence the architects of the State should practice, "All for one, One for all." Then we will really have a most satisfactory year.

ELEVATORS

Passenger

Freight

Dumbwaiters

Residence
Homelift



24 HOUR
SERVICE



WARSAW Elevator Co.

Phone MADison 1424
64 DELAWARE AVE.
BUFFALO 2, N. Y.



For a perfect house from cellar to attic
Add gas water heating . . . it's automatic!

WHEN YOU SPECIFY a modern properly sized, automatic Gas hot water heater you indicate immediately that the water heating system is the last word in comfort and convenience.

In kitchen, laundry and bath, there'll always be plenty of economical hot water, whenever it's wanted.

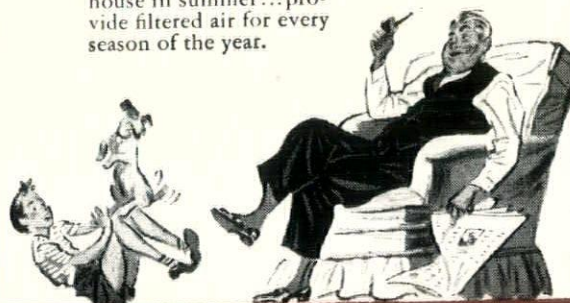
The post-war kitchens you design today
Will be clean and cool, the all-gas way!


GAS EQUIPMENT is the most modern for the two great kitchen jobs—A Certified Performance Gas range for coolness, cleanliness, speed and precision cooking—A silent Gas refrigerator for years of uninterrupted service.



In building homes you'll find it sound
To gas air-condition all year round!

NOTHING WILL EQUAL the new year-round Gas air-conditioning units. Quiet, always dependable, they will heat and humidify efficiently in winter . . . cool and reduce humidity in the entire house in summer . . . provide filtered air for every season of the year.



...This is the house that Gas  runs!

MANY OF THE MOST STRIKING ADVANCES that can be offered in post-war homes of all prices are now being perfected in the laboratories of the Gas industry. Today the public is being told about these new improvements, as well as about the established advantages of Gas, in a broad program of national advertising. As part of your thinking and planning, we suggest that you consult your local Gas company for latest information on Gas service and Gas appliances!

The Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Central New York Power Corp.
Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp.

Republic Light, Heat & Power Co., Inc.

Iroquois Gas Corporation
Long Island Lighting Co.
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.

GAS

THE MAGIC FLAME
THAT WILL BRIGHTEN
YOUR FUTURE